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Patrick Miles

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EXAMINER

PHILOGENE, PEDRO

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3733

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



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***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 5-14, 19-22,24-29 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-38 of U.S. Patent No. 7,207,949. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it is clear that all the elements of claims 5-14, 19-22,24-29 are to be found in claims 1-38. The difference between claims of the application and claims of the patent lies in the fact that the patent claims include many more elements and are thus much more specific. Thus the invention of claims of the patent is in effect a "species" of the "generic" invention of claims of the application. It has been held that the generic invention is "anticipated" by the "species". See *In re Goodman*, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Since claims of the application are anticipated by the claims of the patent. They are not patentably distinct.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 5, 8-10,14, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mathews et al. (6,206,826).

With respect to claim 5, Mathews et al disclose a system for accessing a surgical target site, comprising an initial distraction system an initial distraction system for creating an initial distraction corridor, wherein the initial distraction assembly includes a k-wire and at least one dilator capable of being slideable passed over the k-wire to perform the initial distraction; as set forth in column 10, lines 52-65, an assembly capable of being guided to the surgical target site along at least one dilator of the initial distraction assembly and distracting from the initial distraction corridor to a secondary distraction corridor and thereafter receiving a plurality of retractors blades for retracting from the secondary distraction corridor to thereby create an operative corridor to the surgical target side, as set forth in column 11, lines 1-67, column 1,2, lines 1-26; as to at least one of the initial distraction system and one of the retractor blades including at least one simulation electrodes, the pins (116) could be a simulation electrodes if electrified.

With respect to claims 8-10, 14, Mathews et al discloses all the limitations, as set forth in column 10, lines 52-67, column 11, lines 1-67, column 12, lines 1-26.

***Response to Amendment***

Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 11/24/08, with respect to claims 5-14,19-27 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 103 rejection of the claims has been withdrawn. However, a new ground of rejection is made in view of Mathews et al, and the Double Patenting rejection over Patent No. 7,207,949 is maintained because applicant used incorrect Patent No. (7,207,409) in the Terminal Disclaimer.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 6,7,11-13,28 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 19-22,24-27,29 are allowed.

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pedro Philogene whose telephone number is (571) 272-4716. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 6:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eduardo Robert can be reached on (571) 272 - 4719. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Pedro Philogene/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3733  
February 11, 2009

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